

INDEPENDENCE DAY



Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a rattle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky.
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and scarlet and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a rattle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Scores of years have passed since the first Independence Day, and the scattered, impoverished, struggling, half-untied colonies have grown to be one of the most powerful nations on earth.

The handful of men who sat in Independence Hall and listened to the grievances which they were called together to redress, far-seeing statesmen though some of them were, in their widest moods of prophecy did not dream of an empire extending even beyond the Mississippi, much less one that should extend far into the Pacific and into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Commonwealths of that day, sparsely settled, straggled along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, having no outlet upon the Gulf and scarcely daring to peep over the Allegheny Mountains. Grinding necessity had brought them together for a common purpose, but the men of the hour had no thought of building up a nation that one day would surround the world.

They resolved that the United States were and of right ought to be free and independent, but what would come after independence was on them hardly dared to say.

But they easily saw that the day of the declaration would be a memorable epoch in American history, and sturdily John Adams gave expression to it.



"I am apt to believe," said he, "that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

And such have been our methods of celebration for a century and a quarter, only that we have bettered the instructions by the introduction of the Chinese firecracker. That noisy and mischievous device, with the toy cannon and the toy pistol, has caused our national fête to be a most fatal and expensive day.

It is high time, therefore, that more rational methods of rejoicing should be observed. Let us have the pomp and parade, the games and shows and sports, but diligently discard the bonfires, the firecrackers and the use of firearms by the unskillful. Celebrate we must, for patriotism demands it, but let it be done in a rational manner.

The exuberance of youth is past with us. We no longer need a loud noise to proclaim the glory of our ancestors and our love of country.—Chicago Journal.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH

When the cats are still a-prowling
Round the corner of the fence,
While the dogs are still a-baying,
And the boys are still a-crying,
'Tis the time to go a-sleeping,
Like a mouse across the floor,
'Till you find yourself a-sleeping,
At the clock to see 't 'tis four.
When the baby's still a-crying,
And the baby's gone to sleep,
Then 'tis the time to be a-tying,
How a boy the Fourth can keep.

Jump into your pants and jacket,
Go out barefoot to the dark,
For 't 's time to raise a racket.
An' 't 's time to have a dance,
Take your cannons, crackers, rockets,
Pistol, drum, an' other toys,
Put some matches on yer pistols,
For 't 's time to make a noise.
Then if no one's near to hinder,
Strike a light an' start the fun,
Jes' beneath yer daddy's window,
Keepin' ready for a bustle!
Thrust in blades, what a bustle!
Guess you'd better step a while,
Such a giant, such a cryin',
Waked the people for a mile.

Etish! somebody's speakin': "Sonny,
Did you hear the breakfast bell?
Seems to me it's very funny
That you're still a-cryin' well."
Hang it all! I've been a-sleepin',
On folks up ahead of me.
While I dreamed I'd been a-keepin'
Fourth July since I was three.
—Norman H. Pittman, Lippincott.

A SWISS CELEBRATION

The experiences of an American in Geneva on July 4.

The last time I was in Geneva I arrived on the evening of July 3, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. "The next morning I left my hotel—it was not one affected by American tourists—for a stroll through the city. From the upper window of one of the shops which looked on the narrow cobble paved street hung an American flag beside the flag of Switzerland. I was puzzled for a minute. Then it flashed over me that it was the glorious Fourth and in my home in the States that minute hundreds of thousands of flags were flying and millions of crackers exploding to celebrate the anniversary. It was odd to be reminded of the occasion by the people of another country, but it was a people speaking another language and alien to me in everything but their love of freedom.

"Turning into another street, I saw more decorations, and as I neared the business center of the city they grew still more profuse. The big hotels showed the blended colors from many windows, and from the flagstaff of the National hotel, which is the one most frequented by Americans, flew the Stars and Stripes.

"It was inspiring, I felt like throwing my hat into the air and crying 'Hurrah!' That is what a good many Americans whom I met were impelled to do. Moreover, some of them were setting off bombs unprovoked. On every hand were the evidences of national sympathy. The exuberant American found encouragement and not reproach in his efforts to make an American Fourth of July in Geneva.

"In the evening, they told me, there would be the annual moonlight excursion down the lake in honor of Independence day. Think of it! A Fourth of July excursion 4,000 miles from home! I went of course. The steamer was beautifully hung with Swiss and American flags and with hunting of red white and blue, and lanterns displaying our national colors were swung from the awning. About one-sixth of the passengers were American tourists, the remaining excursionists were Swiss.

"There was a band on board—a very bad band, I must admit, but its enthusiasm stoned in some measure for its lack of harmony. It began with 'The Star Spangled Banner' and wound up with 'Hail Columbia,' the American contingent singing words of the national hymn with more vigor than accuracy and concluding each verse with whoops and yells which hilariously entertained the more staid natives."

Remedies for Burns

On the Fourth of July always have some remedies for burns at hand. When the skin is not broken by a burn scrape

Real Independence Day

On the 3d of July, 1776, says Paul Le Land Haworth in Harper's Magazine, John Adams, then one of the Representatives of Massachusetts in the Continental Congress, wrote to his wife Abigail:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men."

In a second letter, written the same day, he said:

"But the day is past. The 2d of July will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty; it ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward forevermore."

When the resolution was taken up on the 2d, all the States except New York voted to accept it. Thus on the 2d day of July, 1776, the independence of the thirteen United Colonies from the throne of Great Britain was definitely decided upon. The 2d, and not the 4th, may be called the true date of the separation.

Don'ts for the Fourth

Don't allow the firecrackers to go off in the grass unless you want the lawn ruined.

Don't wear a thin inflammable frock. Put on a cloth skirt if there are firecrackers about.

Don't attempt to set off complicated pyrotechnics without thoroughly comprehending the process.

Don't lay away left-over fireworks for another year. They are dangerous things to pack away where mice can get at them. Buy only so many as can be used on the day appointed.

Don't allow the children to bend over fireworks which will "go off." They sometimes do it unexpectedly with unfortunate results to the little mischief.

Don't neglect to send for a physician at once in the case of a serious burn, to prevent a possible scar or worse still, blood poisoning, from ignorant or improper treatment of the wound.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 DOWN TO DATE



The public utilities bill has been signed by Gov. Hughes of New York. This is one of the most far-reaching reforms ever passed by an American Legislature. It places under direct State control every public-service corporation except the telegraph and the telephone.

The endorsement of Senator Knox for the presidency by the Harbinger convention marks the organization of Republican conservatives for the control of the national convention.

Pearl Wight of New Orleans, the Republican national committeeman of Louisiana, has accepted the position of commissioner of internal revenue, to become effective on Dec. 1.

Representative John H. Bankhead of Alabama has been appointed by Gov. Comer to the seat in the United States Senate vacated by the death of Senator Morgan, this to finish out an unexpired term until the Legislature meets.

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL

ONE HUNDRED ARE KILLED IN RIOTS.

Mobs Fight to Dethrone King Carlos, but Soldiers Cut Down the Rebels—Civilians Meet Bricks and Boiling Water.

Six hundred rioters were shot and perhaps 100 were killed in street conflicts between mobs and government troops in three northern towns of Portugal. The dissatisfaction is spreading to the army and reports from Oporto advise the War Department of the mutiny of six battalions of artillery. Conflicts are numerous all over the nation, and strenuous efforts are being made by the authorities to quell the uprising against King Carlos.

Fired on by the troops, hunted down like rabbits through the narrow streets, and finally pursued by cavalry which rode down men, women and children indiscriminately, many are dead and wounded in the three northern towns of Braga, Vila Real and Viana do Castelo. The mobs paraded the streets shouting "Down with absolutism," and dethroning King Carlos for his attempt to rule the country without Parliament.

Soldiers sent to disperse the rioters were attacked by stones, bricks and other missiles. They replied with volleys which stretched scores of the rioters in the streets. This did not quell the mob entirely, however. Persons in houses continued to bombard the troops with stones, while hot water was poured on them. Angered beyond all control, the soldiers began firing again, shooting down persons like rabbits as they fled. Cavalry rode down every person who could be found.

The large cities are practically under martial law and armed bands of peasants and workmen parade the streets intimidating women and children and attacking the police wherever they try to offer any resistance to the progress of the rioters. The troops only are able to avert the dissatisfied, and the indications that mutiny has honeycombed the army with sedition and treason are becoming more evident every day.

King Carlos, surrounded by an army of his most faithful followers, has planned for a rapid escape in case the crisis becomes too great, and steam is kept up continually on the royal yacht, which is manned by English sailors who are faithful to his cause.

REDS HURL BOMBS

Latest Outbreak of Russian Terrorists Occurs at Tiflis.

Ten bombs were hurled in Erivan square, in Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, exploding with terrific force. Many persons were killed and injured and the houses over a large area in the neighborhood were shattered. The bomb horror is but another evidence of the growth of the Russian revolution. Tiflis is in the extreme southern portion of the Russian empire, not a great distance from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, the scene of the oil riots, when many were killed, a few years ago.

There had been no signs of an outbreak and the police and troops were taken wholly by surprise. It was undoubtedly the work of the terrorists, whose plots and intentions were unloosened for a short while after daybreak a crowd collected in Grivan square, apparently without cause. When commanded by the soldiers to disperse there was no response except the sudden reports of the exploding bombs. The noise was deafening. It was more than an hour before the terrified troops could be induced to return to the square to begin the work of removing the injured. The exact number of dead will probably never be known, as many persons were blown to such fragments they can never be identified.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

Winston Churchill announces that he will not this year be a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

Certain Wisconsin Republicans have begun to organize with a view to presenting Senator La Follette to the national convention as Wisconsin's favorite son.

The two bills providing for a re-census of the votes cast in the New York primary election in 1905, one of which had been repealed by the Legislature, despite Mayor McClellan's objections, and the other passed to overcome some of his objections by throwing upon the city the cost of the recount in districts suggested by him, were signed by Gov. Hughes with a notable memorandum. The Governor says that the failure to take the correctness of this election canvass had become a public scandal, and that widespread doubt existed as to the accuracy of the count. He added that it must be taken for granted that the ballots had been preserved until shown otherwise. The attorney for William R. Hearst, the contesting candidate, had already announced that Mr. Hearst would ask for a recount in every election district in the city. The canvass will be made under the authority and direction of the Supreme Court.

Senator Daniel of South Virginia says that in his opinion geographical considerations ought to have nothing to do with the selection of a presidential candidate. His advice is to "take the right man from anywhere"—New England, the West, the North, the South."

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COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Sustained improvement in the prominent industries imparted a more buoyant tone to current activity. Much of this is due to the favorable weather transients, which is not only proving highly beneficial to the crops, but has also injected unprecedented strength into the leading lines of retail trade here and throughout the interior. Stocks of seasonable goods now undergo sharp and widespread reduction and the fear of carrying over too largely is a diminishing factor. Wholesale dealings for forward deliveries steadily gain in dry goods, footwear, clothing and hardware. There is also an unusually large number of visiting buyers in the markets for general merchandise, and orders by the retail salesman indicate that country storekeepers in the Chicago tributary region do not curtail in their selections of fall and winter needs.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 22, against 14 last week and 25 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK

Long awaited seasonable weather has further improved retail trade and crops, jointly colored re-order business with jobbers and made for more confidence in the placing of orders for future delivery. In some sections also collections have responded in a measure to more favorable business, but the trade situation proper unquestionably shows a more optimistic feeling than was possible a few weeks ago.

Business failures for the week ending June 20 number 163, against 101 last week and 173 in the like week of 1905. Canadian failures were thirteen, against twenty-two last week and nineteen a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada aggregated 2,822,000 bushels, against 3,270,922 last week and 1,700,000 this week last year; for the last fifty-one weeks of the fiscal year 167,172,082 bushels, against 122,716,064 in 1905-6. Corn exports were 988,532 bushels, against 783,455 last week and 522,017 a year ago; for the fiscal year 70,520,313 bushels, against 106,280,293 in 1905-6.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 53c; oats, standard, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 85c to 86c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$21.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$16.00; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, new, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.40.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.05; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2 white, 52c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.90; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 85c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.85; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 88c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 3 white, 46c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 87c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 3, 51c to 52c; oats, standard, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 86c to 87c; barley, standard, 75c to 76c; pork, mess, \$15.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, natural white, 50c to 51c; butter, creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, western, 13c to 16c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c; clover seed, prime, \$9.50.

Brief News Items

Smith, Garbut & Co.'s large sawmill, near Lyons, Ga., was destroyed by fire, loss, \$100,000.

The Goethe and Schiller monument presented to the city of Cleveland by German citizens was dedicated the other day.

Fire at Willow City, N. D., destroyed fifteen business places and practically wiped out half the business portion of the town.

Mrs. J. Wilbur Chapman, wife of the Presbyterian evangelist, was operated on at South Bend, Ind., her right leg being cut off at the knee. She is reported to be doing well.

Freestock Keys of Concord, Mass., has withdrawn his contest of the will of his uncle, Henry Milliken of Boston, which gave nearly \$1,000,000 to Harvard university, Tuskegee institute and Walthea Hospital.

The 10-month-old son of Laurence March, residing near Caldwell, Idaho, was found wandering in the sage brush, after several hundred men had searched for him since Saturday.

Five persons were injured and many others had a miraculous escape when a Big Four passenger train, running fifty miles an hour, was derailed by an open switch at Columbus, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. Columbus Goodson, at King's Highway Presbyterian church in St. Louis, declared religion a failure, denounced society and commercial practices and received 2,000 of the "strait" straws "scavenger in silks and satins."

THE FIRST FIRECRACKER



—Cincinnati Post.

UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

In Conflict with Japan Uncle Sam Might Lose Islands and Alaska. The warlike attitude of Japan is causing considerable anxiety among officials of the government and officers of the navy who are familiar with the absolute lack of adequate preparation on the part of the United States for hostilities.

It is said that a declaration of war by Japan would be followed by the immediate loss of our Philippine possessions, Guam, Hawaii, Alaska and the meaning of our Pacific coast.

The United States is to-day less prepared to meet Japan in the Pacific waters than Spain was in 1898 to meet the United States. All the strength of our feet is at present in Atlantic waters, and the small ships in the far east would be as junk to the powerful and well concentrated Japanese navy.

The story is summed up in the bare statement that to-day there is but one drydock of capacity to dock a battleship on our Pacific frontier.



JAPAN'S COVERTS

WHAT JAPAN HAS AND WANTS

ship on our Pacific frontier, that at Hiramaton. The new dock at Alomgopo, P. I., which was towed from Solomon's Island, Maryland, is still without shops on shore sufficient for repairs and can be used only for painting and scrapping.

For some reason not easy for the average citizen to discover there is not an American battleship between San Francisco and Manila. One by one they have been withdrawn from Pacific waters and joined to the Atlantic fleet, where they rendezvous at Newport and Jamestown, until there remains in the far east and on the Pacific coast only light armored cruisers and second and third class ships of the cruiser type, any and all of which would be no more than good target practice for a squadron of modern battleships.

It is privately admitted, according to a Washington correspondent, that the Navy Department hesitates to order battleships to the Pacific waters at this time. While having every possible right to do so without question, it is well known that such a move would be seized upon by the Japanese as an indication of hostile intent, and it might easily be made the subject of diplomatic inquiry—a thing which would not for a moment be tolerated by our Secretary of State and which might itself provoke a quarrel.

The lack of proper cooling stations, it is admitted by naval experts, would be a serious handicap if we were plunged into a war with Japan at this time. Even collars are lacking in sufficient numbers to properly cool the fleet. The only cooling stations in the Pacific are at Cavite, 30,000 tons capacity; Guam, 3,500 tons; Samoa, 5,000 tons; Hawaii, 30,000 tons; Mare Island, 30,000; Puget Sound, 22,000; Sitka, Alaska, 5,000 tons.

Gold may be beaten until one ounce is spread over 146 square feet.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

Thirty-Fourth National Meet Is Held in Minneapolis.

The thirty-fourth National Conference of Charities and Correction ended its week of daily sessions at Minneapolis, Minn., on July 27. The Indiana State Board of Charities, presided, and 2,000 delegates attended, representing the principal cities and towns throughout the country. The opening address was that of Senator Beveridge on child labor, and in the course of the week papers on almost every topic touched by organized charities were read.

One of the most interesting sessions was that devoted to the promotion of health in home, school and factory. In this meeting the question of clean milk, house-cleaning, house-to-houses, and of cooking, visiting nurses, and home life for hospital patients were discussed. Dr. Knopf of New York told of the different kinds of medical examination now made in connection with the promotion of health at school, and suggested the possibilities of schools co-operating with churches and other relief societies. Dr. Owen Copp, of Boston, and others spoke of an improved system of public care for the insane. A long program was devoted to the National Children's Home Society, which has branch societies in every State, conducted by men and women who give their time without pay to the work of finding suitable homes for orphans. Each State association conducts its work through local interdenominational boards.

O. F. Lewis, of New York, estimated that more tramps are killed on American railroads yearly than the combined total passengers and trainmen. He contended that our present method of treating vagrants are neither sufficiently repressive to the real vagrant nor sufficiently helpful to the accidental wayfarer. Woodyards and lodging houses do not diminish the national army of tramps. He believes that preventive measures must be based upon two principles. First, that the able-bodied vagrant must work for what he receives; and, second, that the punishment for intentional vagrancy must be more severe. The prevailing policy of causing arrested vagrants to move on from one town to another should be abandoned. He advises sentencing professional vagrants to hard labor.

Dr. Lindsay R. Williams, of Columbia university, speaking of the alleged army of 100,000 breakfastless school children in New York, said that the Committee on Physical Welfare, after investigating 4,000 families, had found that only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the children of these families went without breakfast to school.

All Around the Globe.

Charles C. Vogt, local manager for the American Tobacco Company, committed suicide at Louisville, Ky. Ill health was the cause.

Five men were killed by an explosion in the plant of the Sinesamshong Paper Manufacturing Company at Sinesamshong, Pa.

Alleging misapplication of funds, former State Senator F. W. Dallinger of Cambridge, who is receiver for the American Birth Insurance Company, brought equity action in the Superior Court in Boston against the officers of the company.

The government and the railroads are taking steps to avert a fuel famine in the West and Northwest next winter, by laying in a large supply of coal at an early date.

The jury in the case of the Uncle Sam Oil Company, in which H. H. Tucker, Jr., sought to have the receiver removed, decided against Tucker at Leavenworth, Kan.

The State Department has decided to find another post for John Jenkins, American consul at San Salvador, and will send Samuel E. Magill, present consul at Tampico, Mexico, to San Salvador.

A receiver was appointed at Omaha for the O'Donohue-Redwood-Normile Dry Goods Company. Marshall Field & Co., Pitkin & Brooks and Butler Brothers of Chicago are the largest creditors.

The jewel case lost by the dowager Duchess of Roxburghe during a railway journey from London to Newcastle, England, June 15, was found intact in the car where it had been mislaid.

John W. Yerkes of Danville, Ky., who recently was appointed as commissioner of internal revenue of the United States, seriously strained the ligaments of his right knee and sprained his right ankle at Cincinnati by slipping on a stairway.